argument. The Democratic party has been abused and mailgned for tweive months and there has been practically no defense. The abuse by the kepublican party and the aspersions have cone practically unchallenged, and I say I believe the time has come when what I shall call a conspiracy of the Republican marry to put the Democratic party in its party to put the Democratic party in its own place and receive the arraignments due to its own sins—the time has come when that conspiracy should be met and laid bare before the people of this State.

A voice-What do you think of him now?

Another voice-He's all right. Mr. MacVeagh—They turned the Government of the United States from their cwn hands loto ours when the treasury was bankra, t, and they knew it. They turned the Government of the United States over to us when the result of their currency legislation had, to their own personal knowledge, produced the soulc they currency legislation had, to their own personal knowledge, produced the panic they had raised; entered into this conspiracy having thus murdered the prosperity of the country; entered into the conspiracy to get an innocent man hung for their own deeds. There is no better way to focus public attention upon a campaign than through a leadership like ours. A scattered speaking is of benefit, of course, but this situation demands organized argument, and argument which would not merely be due to what your candidate might say, but by the co-operation of the press, the greatest power in influencing public opinion that we have. Therefore, I have been in favor of this nomination without regard to my personal fortune and without anticipating the splendid fortune that has met me to-day. Now, gentlemen, I do not pause there. the spiendid fortune that has met me to-day. Now, gentlemen, I do not pause there. I do not propose that this shall be a cam-paign merely of defense, merely of expla-nation. I propose also that it shall be a campaign of reaffirmation, of reproclama-tion and the re-establishment of those principles for which we fought two years principles for which we fought two years ago—[applause]—and still further than that since they have challenged us I would carry the war into Africa. [Applause] I trust that we shall all go home resolved to take up and bear the burden of this campaign both of organization and of argument. I hope that we shall all feel that this is a crisis in the life of the Democratic party of lilinois. party of lilinois.

This is not any year for the postponement of our loyaity. This is not a year to dany our service to this party. It is not a year to dany our service to this party. It is not a year to postpone anything that will help to the success of the Democratic party. You will find no trouble with the conspicuous leaders of the party. I appear for our leaders of the party. You will find no treuble with the conspicaous leaders of the party. I answer for
them They have been aspersed during
this contest over the question of whether
or not a nomination should be made in
this convention. The argument has been
made that it would be unwise to make a
nomination because if one man was nominated the Democratic party would be
lukewarm. If I had not been nominated
here to-day I should have devoted my
time to the party—as much of it as the
constituted authorities of the party would
ask for—in this campairn—[applause]—
and I know that in that connection all the
gentlemen whom I have defeated are entitled to no less confidence and respect
than my self.

Must Not Blame Leaders.

Do not blame all the conspicuous leaders. There are a lot of disgruntled Democrats throughout this State because some public servants have not performed their duties to their satisfaction, and they think it is time for them to let the public go to the dors. Just exactly how the reformers can expect to get tariff reform by letting the Republican party get back into power 1 cannot see. That these disgruntled gentlemen should bolster themselves up by this theory to turn back the power to the Republican party is nonsense. And so they say these men are faithless, these public servants faithless, and so they seek to teach them faithfulness by themselves turning faithless. Will that succeed?

The disgruntled man says of these gentlemen, these conspicuous Senators, Mr. German and Mr. Brice, that they are protectionists and not good Democrats. I would like to know how it would better things by our staying away and putting the Democratic party into the hande of Brice and Gorman. There is no such theory as that that will hold water. These Democratic party into the hande of Brice and Gorman. There is no such theory as that that will hold water. These Democratic party into the hande of Brice and Gorman. There is no such theory as that that will hold water. These Democratic party into the hande of Brice and Gorman the responsibility for this campaign must Must Not Blame Leaders.

to get their minds adjusted. We who have assumed by our presence in this convention the responsibility for this campaign must see to it that no stone is left unturned to tring conviction to the minds of these men,

and we shall have the victory.

This situation, my friends, this effort of the Republican party to mailgn the Democratic party, will not turn Democrats over the State of Illinois into Republicans. As we go into this contest we know and shall be strengthened by the knowledge that the be strengthened by the knowledge that the Democratic party is, as it has been, the only party of progress because it is the only po erful party that cares in the least for the ideas or principles of reform, and it is also the only people's party because it is the only party that cares for the people, which has the judgment and the wisdom and the power to carry the people's cause to a practical end. [Applause.]

State Central Committee. The delegations reported the following as the new State Central Committee to manage the Illinois campaigns for the next two years:

paigns for the next two years:

At Large—John P. Hopkins. Thomas Gahan, S. B. Chase, R. T. Cable, W. S. Fo man, Theodore Nelson, W. H. Henrichson, Joseph P. Mahoney and R. E. Spangler. F.rst District—A. A. Goodrich.
Second—Thomas Byrne.
Third—John P. Lelendecker.
Fourth—William Loeffler.
Fifth—W. C. Conlon.
Sixth—Rudolph Brand.
Beventh—Churles P. Williams.
Eighth—D. J. Hogan.
Ninth—W. O. Wright.
Tenth—J. W. Potter.
Eleventh—Daniel Heenan.
'weifth—George E. Brennan.
Thirte-rith—W. R. Brinton.
Fourteenth—F. J. Quinn.
Fifteenth—F. S. Huiliam.
Sixte-sith—W. R. Brinton.
Seventeenth—J. R. Barker.
Nineteenth—J. H. Barker.
Nineteenth—J. H. Barker.
Nineteenth—Walter Watson.
Twentieth—Walter Watson.
Twenty-first—James D. Baker.
Twenty-first—James D. Baker.
Twenty-second—R. Green.

PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

Principles on Which the Democratic Can didates Will Ask Votes.

Following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention:

The recreaentatives of the Democratic party of Illinois in convention assembled affirm their allegiance to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson as enunciated in the platforms adopted at the Democratic State and national conventions in 1822, and they reiterate their adhesion to those fundamental principles of the individual and the welfare of the entire people are secured. They protest against the doctrine of their opponents, that government should take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor, and again proclaim, in the language of their founder, their belief in a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and which shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

We indoze the action of President Cleve. by the Democratic State Convention:

of industry and improvement and whi h shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

We indorse the action of President Cleveland and the public services of all Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all things that they have done to give force and cffect to the principles of the party as laid down by the Chicago convention of 1sez; and we condemn the contemptible partisanship which seeks to prolong for party advantage that period of financial depression and unrest which has been the direct outcome of Republican legislation and of the prolong to the profigate expenditures and extravagant notions of the Republican legislation and of the profigate expenditures and extravagant notions of the Republican leaders, who have dissipated a surplus and now seek to take advantage of their own wrongs by blocking every measure of relief and whintus over and resisting every effort to rehabilitate the country from the exhaustion attributable to their own miscondust, and they confidently look to the success of the Democratic party of the Union for the return of public prosperity and the removal of the burdens now resting upon the people.

They demand that Congress shall carry out

the people.

They demand that Congress shall carry out the will of the people of the United States as expressed in the last Presidential election by passing an efficient bill to reform tariff taxation, so that the country shall enjoy the beneficient results of that action without further delay.

The remarkable growth of trusts and corporations in the United states within the last few years is the direct and logical result of the protective system built up under Republican rale, and that party must be held responsible for the manifold evils which Training School for Nurses and has The workers and all the good people are for Phases. se lew devices to suppress competition, held other positions of prominence are for Phasen.

nopolies have entailed upon the American peo-ple. The Democracy of Illinois resterate their demand that the Legislature and the courts do their full duty in tearing up these poisonous growths upon the commercial and industrial activities of the State, the existence of which constitutes a continual scandal upon law and

constitutes a continual scendal upon law and justice.

They heartily commend the fearless integrity and sturdy determination which has characterized the administration of Gov. Altgeld, and through which most important reforms have been achieved in all branches of the public service of the State, civil and military.

Hostility to secret political societies is a tenet of the Democratic faith which is fundamental, and standing by this do trine now as in the days when they presented an unbroken front to the cohorts of Know-nothingiem, and finally crushed that detestable organization, the Democracy of Illinois denounce as cowardly, unpatriotic, and dangerous to the peace and nappiness of this county the American Protective Association, whi a seeks to proscribe men on account of their religion or birthjace.

They again declare their loyalty to that time-honered principle of the Democratic party which favors honest money, the gold and silver coinage provided by the constitution of the United states, and a currency convertible in such coinage without loss to the holder. They insist that justice to all citizens requires a strict adherence to this Democratic principle, and they demand that the government shall spare no effort to bring about a proper ratio between the values of gold and silver so that parity may be maintained between the two metals, and all mints thrown open to free coinage.

They declare that this has for years been a

that parity may be maintained between the two metals, and all mints thrown open to free coinage.

They declare that this has for years been a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, and they denounce the Republican party for its constant and persistent efforts to demonetize sliver and thus increase all public and private debts.

They hall with pleasure the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in favor of an income tax as a step in the direction of justice and reform, and as a blow at that infamous system which burdens the poor with the necessities of government while monopolies, trusts and combines escape their just responsibilities.

Sumptuary laws infringing upon the individual rights of the citizens are not to be countenanced by the Democratic party, and they pledge themselves at all times to secure for the people the highest degree of personal liberty compatible with the public welfare. They believe that the Senators of the United States should be elected by the direct vote of the people.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Those Who Will Carry the Banner of Democracy in the Campaign.

Bernard J. Claggett, Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, is a banker of Lexington, and one of McLean County's favorite sons. He was born in Lexington Feb. 12, 1861, and was educated at Wesleyan University and at Notre Dame, Ind., taking the literary course at the latter. He graduated at Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, in 1888, and returned home to enter his father's store as clerk. In 1882 he was admitted to the firm, and in December, when the First National Bank was organized, he was made cashler, a position he has held ever since. In addition to his connection with the bank and the large business interests of his father's estate, he is largely interested in farming, stock-raising, and is a partner in the mercantile business of Claggett Brothers & Co., and Claggett & Stevens, liverymen. In 1888 he was elected to the City Council, and, although the youngest member, was made President, which office he filled with much credit, street, opposite the City Hall. When the city reorganized he was chosen first Mayor without opposition and was honored by a unanimous reelection. He resigned to take his seat in the House, but the Council refused to accept it. He has always been a Democrat and has always taken a deep interest in politics, contributing liberally to the campaign.

Henry Ranb. Henry Raab, who has been renominated for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Rhenish Prussia June 20, 1837. He was educated in the kindergarten, public school and royal gymnasium of his native city and by private tutors. He learned the trade of currier in his father's shops and emigrated to the United States in 1853, cinnati. He went to St. Louis in 1854 and soon after to Belleville where he found employment on one point. They say that Frias a clerk. Three years later day's fight in the convention has he became a teacher in the public effectually and conclusively settled purpose of furnishing gas for light, heat schools of Belleville, and in 1860 he the contest for supremacy between was elected librarian of the St. Clair the Madden and Swift factions and County Library. In the teaching that in Raymond's defeat George B. profession he rose to the position of Swift lost all chance of becoming lay pipes within three years, and furnish principal, and in 1873 he was appoint- Republican nominee for Mayor next | gas at the low prices hereinafter named, ed City Superintendent of Schools of spring. Belleville, which office he held until The victory of the Kochersperger he was elected Superintendent of forces, the leaders say, places Ald. Public Instruction in 1882. The M. B. Madden at the head of the State had gone Republican in 1880 Republican party in Chicago, and by 40,000, but Mr. Raab was elected makes him leader of the party organtwo years later by 3,000 plurality. He ization in the city as well as in the was elected for the present term by Council, where he is the recognized a plurality of over 34,000, running head. ahead of his ticket. Mr. Raab was married in 1859 and has one son and gressional District will nominate extwo daughters.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith. the wholesale house of A. T. Stewart was appropriated for the World's and of the candle power before mentioned, & Co. in Chicago. Dr. Smith's Fair. As a direct result of the ex- with or without notice to us, provided that at the Chicago Homoeopathic Col- State this year located the Illinois County Gas Company. lege. She has been active in State Fair at Springfield, and is officer of the National Homoepathic dred and sixty-acre tract of land, Association and is now returning which will give Illinois the finest from its meeting at Denver, where permanent State Fair grounds and she was chosen one of the board of buildings of any State in the entire censors and president of one of the Union. departments. She was three times President of the Woman's Club, of Chicago, was Secretary of the Fort- been renominated in the First Disnightly, was Illinois Commissioner of trict.

both social and professional. She deivered an address before the county convention asking that a woman be nominated as Trustee of the State University, and her name was pre-Woman's Club. Dr. Smith's home is at 492 LaSalle avenue.

Calvin L. Pleasant Calvin L. Pleasants, nominee for trustee of the State University, was born in Virginia. When a small boy he came with his parents to Woodford County, Illinois. While young he was engaged in farming. He accumulated considerable property and retired from agricultural pursuits. Fifteen years ago he moved to El Paso, and since has been engaged in the real estate business. Being a practical business mau, he will, if elected, conduct the affairs of the State University upon strictly business principles. He has always been a Democrat, and for several years he was chairman of the Congressional committee of the old Ninth District.

Professor T. C. Clendenin, one of the nominees for University Trustee, was born in Sangamon County about forty years ago. He was for many years principal of the public schools at Arcola, Ill., and for twelve years has been superintendent of the schools at Cairo. He is a most successful educator and is personally popular. When it was said that Henry Raab would not accept a renomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor Clendenin was prominently spoken of for the place.

CURRENT NOTES.

N. A. Plotke, a former member of the State Legislature and one of the oldest German settlers in the Twenty-first Ward, is talked of as a probable Republican candidate for Congressional honors.

Mr. Frank L. Shepard, the wellknown attorney residing in the Twelfth Ward, may be nominated by the Republicans for the Legislature in the Second Senatorial District.

Mr. George Hiltwine, a popular resident of the Twenty-fifth Ward and one of the best "tonsorial artists" in the city, has opened his elegant new City Hall and County Building Barber Shop at 90 LaSalle

Following is the Republican county

	ticket nominated last Friday:
ı	County JudgeOrrin N. Carte
i	Probate Judge Christian C. Kohlana
١	Treasurer
ı	SheriffJames Peas
ı	
	Probate ClerkA. O. Coope
١	Criminal Court Clerk E. J. Mageratad
	County Supt. Schools Orville T. Brigh
	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—CITY DISTRICT.
Ŋ,	David Martin Fourth Ward
	Theodore W. Jones Third Ward
١	Gustav Kunstman
9	Daniel D. Healy Tenth Ward
y	Thomas MeNicholsEleventh Ward
V	John N. Cunning Tweifth Ward
1	Louis H. Mack Thirteenth Ward
1	C. Burmeister Twenty-second Ward
ı	John A. Lynn
ı	Oscar D. Allen
ı	J. M. MunnBarrington
	Henry Rears . Deletine

In the main the leaders are agreed

Republicans in the Fourth Con-State Senator Thomas C. MacMillan. He was one of the ablest fenators Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, who has elected from Cook County. Mr. Macbeen nominated for Trustee of the Millan was defeated for Congress two State University, was born in New years ago, being one of the victims of Orleans about fifty years ago. She the tremendous Democratic landslide was educated in New York City and which occurred at that time. Leaders there married the eldest son of John claim no one has been mentioned who S. C. Abbott, the historian. Her could poll more votes than MacMilhusband died three years after the lan, and claim it to be the fair thing marriage and her life, for several to nominate him by acclamation this years, was spent in teaching in New fall. Senator MacMillan is father of Orleans and New Haven, Conn. In the drainage law, having secured its connections to and with our respective gas 1871 she married Sabin Smith, who passage in 1889. In 1891 it was pipes without expense to us respectively. was for a long time the manager of through his efforts that the \$800,000 medical education was begun in hibit and appropriation by Illinois no loss or damage occur from making said Boston University and concluded for the World's Fair last year the her profession, has been an erecting buildings, etc., on a hun-

Congressman J. Frank Aldrich has

EIGHTY-CENT GAS COMING.

sented as that of a candidate by the All Army of Canvassers Are Scouring the West Division of the City for Signatures to the Pollowing Very Interesting Documents.

> they are being signed with the greatest eagerness by the very best class of people. The people of the entire West Division are exceedingly tired the Gas Trust. This movement means business, and we expect to see dirt flying in the West Division long before snow flies. The City and County Gas Company will use the same process and apparatus for the manufacture of gas that has been put in operation for the Cicero Gas Company, which is supplying gas to the suburban vil. Colonel Henry F. Donovan elolages of Oak Park, Austin and Ridgeland. The parties interested can readily visit these works at Austin Park Station, on the Wisconsin Central Road, and see the superb quality proud. There was great cheering at of gas supplied to those villages.

Petition for Chesp Gas and Competition To the Honorable Mayor and Commor Council of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN-WHEREAS. That portion o the city of Chicago popularly known as the West Division (having a population of more than 800,000 people) has at present only one gas company (namely, the People's Gas Light & Coke Company) supplying gas within the said territory, and WHEREAS, The mains of the said Peo-

ple's Gas Light & Coke Company only reach about one-half the population of the said territory, and WHEREAR. The gas service even in the portions of said territory which are

reached is very poor, owing not only to the inferior quality of the gas furnished but to the inadequate size of the mains, which render it impossible to deliver gas under a proper pressure, and WHEREAS. The City and County One Company ask your honorable body for a franchise granting to them the right to build gas work, lay gas mains, and supply gas in the said West Division of the city

of Chicago, under which proposed fran-

chise it is to furnish a gas of not less than twenty-two candle-power at the following prices, viz. ILLUMINATING GAS. For the first and second years, \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet, or 90 cents net. For the third and fourth years, 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or 8) cents net.

For the fifth year, 00 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or 80 cents net. PUEL GAS. For the first and second years, 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or 80 cents net.

For the third and fourth years, 83 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, 75 cents net. For the fifth year, 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, 70 cents net; and WHEREAS, The prices charged by the said People's Gas Light and Coke Company for

gus are greatly in excess of the prices Now, therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of the West Division of the city of Chicago, do hereby respectfully petition ordinance entitle1 "An ordinance granting to the City and County Gas Company the right to erect gas works and to lay and maintain gas mains and appurtenances in the portion of the city of Chicago known as the West Division," be favorably and promptly acted upon, and that

the said parties be granted the franchise

asked for, subject to such restrictions as

Cheap Gas and Competition. WHEREAS, The City and County Gas Company of Chicago proposes to obtain a proper franchise and construct gas works (and lay gas pipes and gas mains in each division of the city of Chicago), for the and power to the citizens of said city: Now, therefore, in order to induce and

Company to construct said gas works and greatly in need of repair. We hereby agree, to take from said gas empany, for a period of five years, all the

carburetted gas of not less than twentytwo (22) candle power, and pay as follows for each one thousand cubic feet, and a proportionate amount for each fraction ILLUMINATING GAS

For the 1st and 21 years, \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, or 90 cents not. For the 3d and 4th years, 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or 83 cents net. For the 5th year, 80 cents per 1.000 cubic

feet, or 80 cents net. FUEL GAS For the first and second years, 90 cen's per 1,000, or so cents not. For the third and fourth years, 85 cen

per 1.000, or 75 cents net. For the fifth year, 83 cents per 1,000, or 70 cents net. The above net prices being made accord-

ing to the usual discount for prompt pay-We do hereby grant to said parties the right and privilege to make all necessary whenever they are ready to furnish illuminating and fuel gas at the scale of prices Justice of Peace. connections, and that said work shall be done entirely at the risk of said City and

POLITICAL.

Hon. John Meyer will be returned to the Legislature from the new Fifteenth District. Mr. Meyer is one of the best members of the House ever elected from Cook.

The name of Franklin MacVeagh was presented to the convention by A. W. Green in a strong and able speech, which aroused much enthusiasm. He said that MacVeagh was It is quite needless to say that a Democrat because he is opposed to protective tariff robbery, because he believes in personal liberty and because he trusts the people.

Harry Rubens seconded Mac Veagh's nomination, and did it handsomely and effectively. He said the Democratic party was not now bestowing rewards, but was looking for a leader. He declared the German-Americans who helped to carry Illinois for the Democracy two years ago were asking for MacVeagh's nomination. quently seconded the nomination of MacVeagh. He spoke of Hopkins as a mayor of who all the Democrats in Cook County were this and shouts of "Why don't you nominate Hopkins for senator?"

for Hopkins. They were given with a good, hearty will, and Col. Donovan went on with his speech. He said he spoke for 130,000 Democrats in Cook County who wanted MacVeagh as Cullom's successor. When Col. Donovan finished there were calls for Mayor Hopkins, but he refused to re-

The Herald says: The nomination of Mr. MacVeagh places at the head of the ticket a gentleman of high ability and excellent repute, one of the best representatives of the business and commercial interests of Chicago; a man of culture, of enlarged public spirit and of elevated personal character. He is an impressive public speaker, holds clear and advanced views of administrative reform, and adheres to sound principles on the tariff and the national finances. If he shall be elected a member of the United States Senate he will take high rank among his associates.

The Record says: The Democratic party assembled in Springfield honored itself by the nomination of Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, for United States Senator. It now remains to elect him by means of a Democratic Legislature, which also remains to be elected, two tasks much more difficult than any ever put upon a nominating convention. * * * Mr. MacVeagh's entrance into the contest for public place will insure a brilliant and vigorous cam paign, and even though he should fail of election finally, the people of Illinois will have gained much because of his intelligent and forceful addresses on topics of national importance during the coming cam-

are deemed proper by your honorable body. Congressman Durborow has returned to Chicago from Washington. He is said to have become very much alarmed over the prospects in his district. The cyclone canvass made by Senator Noonan has greatly worried his friends, and he was sent for to come home and mend his camencourage said City and County Gas paign fences, which now seem to be

paign.

Perry A. Hull, of the Third Ward, or ex-Senator Charles Crawford, of gas we shall respectively require or use the Thirty-second Ward, will probafor light, heat or power, as soon as said bly be the choice of the Fifth Discompany shall be prepared to deliver a trict Republicans for the State Senate, though Tom Mitchell, of the same ward, is a candidate. The district comprises the Third, Fourth, and Thirty-second Wards, and is strongly Republican.

> There is a strong movement in the Eleventh District in favor of the nomination of Frederick Lundin, a Scandinavian of the Twenty-eighth Ward, for Senator. The district includes the Twenty-seventh Ward, and Henry Wulff thinks it would be good politics to give the Scandinavians a good representation on the legislative ticket.

NOBLE T. ROBBINS,

SOUTH CHICAGO. Residence, 9139 Exchange Av.

Police Magistrate

NEW ENGLAND, COUNTY FAIR. DADDY DOLLAR. AT ANY GROCERY.

Coune's Bakeries.

164-166 Madison St., and 179-18: Lake St.

JAMES M. DOYLE, Justice of the Peace.

192 West Madison Street, dence, 200 S. Wood St., CHICAGO, ILL. Police Magistrate Desplaines St Police Court.

PETER CALDWELL, **Justice of Peace.** 6300 S. HALSTED STREET.

M. A. LA BUY,

Police Justice, Englewood.

186 West Madison Street, Corner Halsted Street. RESIDENCE—581 Milwaukee Avenue, Corner Will Street.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS DRAWN.

M.J. QUINN, Col. Donevan had to suspend while delegates proposed three cheers Justice of the Peace, 5325 Lake Avenue.

Hyde Park, Chicago. Residence, 287 Woodlawn Terrace.

J. J. O'TOOLE, Justice of the Peace, Justice of ATTORNEY AT LAW,

5904 State Street, CHICAGO. Cor. Garfield Boulevard and Center Avenue.

C. J. WHITNEY. Justice of the Peace, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

and Notary Public. 458 LINCOLN AV. Residence, 1571 Lill Avenue.

OFFICE, TOWN HALL CICERO.

e-408 North Central Ave., Austin, Ill Collections attended to. Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

Olaf F. Severson,

Room 1

79 West Madison St.,

M. E. Cor. Jefferson.

E. T. GLENNON Justice of the Peace.

COURT ROOM.

132 So. Clark Street, CHICAGO.

Residence, 67 Bryant Avenue.

Telephone 1800.

Corner 53d Street and Lake Avenue, HYDE PARK (CHICAGO). Chattel Mortgages Acknowledged.

MARTIN R. M. WALLACE,

the Peace.

Room 1, No. 124 Clark Street, Chicago. RESIDENCE.

3817 Michigan Avenue

FRED W. ROGERS. Justice of Peace

NOTARY PUBLIC.

1113 West North Av., Chicago. Residence, 369 Mentmore Av.

J. J. HENNESSY. Justice of the Peace

Notary Public. 4147 8. Haisted St. POLICE MAGISTRATE. CHICAGO

OFFICE, 462 LINCOLN AVE. Residence, 1501 Wrightwood Ave. TELEPHONE: Lake View 20.

Jarvis Blume,

146 AND 148 WEST MADISON ST.,

Suite 207, Chicago. Ex-Police Magistrate at Desplaines Street Station.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

145 West Madison Street.

GEO. P. FOSTER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 125 Clark Street, Chicago. Telephone 4645.

GEORGE KERSTEN, Justice of the Peace, Rooms 1 and 2, 57 N. Clark St.